VEN YORK HIPLIE TORROTT WAY

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Term Commenced Friday, March 4, 1855, and Terminates March 4, 1857. THE FIRST SESSION WILL MRET ON MONDAY, DE-CEMBER 3, 1855.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two

Whige in Italies; Democrate in Roman; A., Abolitionists;

| Democrats | 32 | Whigs | 12 | Abolitionists | 10 | Know Nothings | 3 | Vacancies | 5 | There are now five vacancies in the Senate, of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Atchison, of Missourt, Pettit, of Indiana, Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Gwin, of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

RECAPITULATION.

House of Representatives. Whigs in italies; democrats in roman; Know Nothings,

ALABAMA.

1—Percy Walker, K. N.

2—Ell S. Shorter.

3—Sampson W. Harris.

4—Wm. R. Smith, K. N.

5—Geo. S. Houston.

2—W. R. W. Cobb.

7—James F. Dowdell.

ARKANSAS. NEW JERSEY.

1—Isaiah I. Clauson.

2—Geo. R. Robbins.

3—James Hiskop.

4—George Vall.

5—A. C. M. Pennington. NEW YORK.

1-Wm. W. Valk, K. N.

2-J. S. T. Strandhan.

3-Guy R. Pelton.

4-John Kelley. 1—A. B. Greenwood. 2—Albert Rust. 3—Guy R. Pelton.
4—John Kelley,
5—T. R. Whitney, K. N.
6—John Wheeler.
7—Thos. Childs, Jr., K. N.
8—Abra. Wakeman.
9—Bayard Clark, K. N.
10—Ambrose S. Murray,
11—R. H. King, K. N.
12—Killman Miller.
13—Russel Sage.
14—Sam'l H. Dixon.
15—Etward Dodd. 1-J. W. Denver. 2-P. T. Herbert. CONNECTICIT.

1—E. Clark, Jr. K. N.

2—J. Woodruff, 2d, K. N.

3—Sidney Dean, K. N.

4—W. W. Welch, K. N. DELAWARE.

-E. D. Cullin, K. N.
FLORIDA. 14—Sam'l H. Dixon.
15—Elveard Dodd.
16—Geo. A. Simmons.
17—F. F. Skinner.
18—The m's R. Horton.
19—Jonas A. Hughston.
20—Orasmus B. Matteson
21—Henry Bennett.
22—Andrew C. M'Carty.
23—W. A. Gilbert. -Augustus E. Maxwell. -Augustus F. Maxwell.
GEORGIA.

1-James I. Seward.
2-Martin J. Crawford.
2-Robert J. Trippe, K. N.
4-Hiram Warner.
5-John H. Lumpkin.
6-Howell Cobb.
7-N. Greene Foster, K. N.
8-A. H. Sephens.
HUNORS.

23—W. A. Gillert.
24—Amos P. Grtanger.
25—Edwin B. Morgan.
26—Andrew Oliver.
27—John M. Parker.
28—Wm. W. Kelzey.
29—J. Williams, K. N.
30—Benj. Pringle.
31—Phos. T. Flagler.
32—Solomon G. Haven.
32—F. Schwerke K. S.—A. H. Stephens.
HINORS,
1.—E. B. Washburn.
2.—J. A. Woodworth.
3.—Jess O. Norton.
4.—James C. Alen.
6.—Themas I. Harris.
7.—James C. Alen.
8.—Vacancy.
9.—S. A. Fashall.
BUSANA. 33-F. S. Elwards, K. N 33—F. S. Elwards, K. N.
OBIO.
1.—Tim. C. Day, K. N.
2.—J. S. Harrison, K. N.
3.—Lowis D. Campbell, (A.
4.—M. H. Nichols, K. N.
5.—Richard Mott, K. N.
6.—Jonas P. Emrie, K. N.
7.—Aaron Hariam.
8.—Benj. Stanton.
9.—Osar P. Moore.
11.—V. B. Harton, K. N.
12.—S. Gallowsy, K. N.
12.—John Sherman.
14.—Philemon Bliss.
15.—W. R. Sapp, K. N.
16.—Elward Ball.
17.—Charles J. Albright. 1—Smith Müler. 2—William H. English. 2-George G. Donn.
4-Wm. Cumbach, K. N.
5-D. P. Halloway,
6-Lu. Barbour, K. N.
7-Harrey D. Scott.
8-Baniel Mace, K. N.
9-Schwyler Cofar.
0. Som. Bussles, K. N. 1—James Therington
2—Augustus Hall.
KANSAS.

—J. W. Whitfield. 16-Ebeard Ball. 17-Charles J. Albright. 18-B. F. Leitter, K. N. 19-Ebward Wade. 21-John A. Binghan

1—H. C. Burnett.
2—J. P. Campbell, K. N.
2—W. L. Underwood, K. N.
4—A. G. Talbot,
5—J. H. Jewett.
6—J. M. Eliott.
7—H. Marshall, K. N.
8—A. K. Marshall, K. N.
8—A. K. Marshall, K. N.
10—S. F. Swope, K. N. ORRION

ORRION

—Joseph Lane

PENNSTIVANIA

1—Thos. B. Florence

2—Job R. Tyton.

3—William Milecari.

4—Jacob Broom, K. N.

5—John Cadwallader.

6—J. Hickman. 5-John Cadwallader.
6-J. Hickman.
8-S. Bradshaw, K. N.
8-J. Clancy Jones.
9-Anth'y E. Roberts.
10-John C. Kumbel.
11-Jos. H. Campbell.
12-Henry M. Faller.
13-Ass Packer.
14-Gelusha A. Grow.
15-J. J. Pearce.
16-Lemuel Todd.
17-D. F. Robinson.
18-John Covods.
20-Jona, Knight.
21-David Rückie.
22-S. A. Purriance. 10—S. F. Swope, K. N.
LOUSTANA.
1—Geo. Eartis, Jr., K. N.
2—Miles Taylor.
4—Wm. B. Lewis, K. N.
1—John M. Wood.
2—John J. Perry.
3—Ebeneze: Knowlton.
4—Samuel P. Benson.
5—I. Washburn, Jr., K. N.
6—Thes. J. D. Fuller.
MASSALUEERTS. 22-S. A. Purviano 21-John Allison. 24-David Barcley 25—John Dick.
RHODE ISLAND.
1—N. B. Durfee, K.
2—B. B. Thurston, E.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1—John M'Queen.
2—William Aiken.

5-I. Washburn. Jr., K.N.
6-Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MASSACHUEETTS.
1-Robert B. Hall. K. N.
2-J. Buffington. K. N.
3-W. S. Damrell, K. N.
5-A. Burlingame, K. N.
5-A. Burlingame, K. N.
5-Nr. D. Daris, K. N.
5-Nr. D. Daris, K. N.
5-Nr. D. Daris, K. N.
5-C. L. Knapp, K. N.
5-C. L. Knapp, K. N.
10-C. C. Chaffee, K. N.
10-C. C. Chaffee, K. N.
MANYLAND.
1-James B. Ricaud, K. N.
5-James B. Ricaud, K. N.
5-James B. Ricaud, K. N.
6-Thomas F. Beveie.
Minter Davia, K. N.
6-Thomas F. Beveie.
Minter M. Harris, K. N.
6-Thomas F. Beveie.
Minter M. Harris, K. N.
6-Thomas F. Beveie.
Minter M. Kennett.
2-Henry Watdron.
3-D. S. Welbridge.
4-George W. Peck.
Missouri.
1-Luther M. Kennett.
2-John S. Phelps.
5-Morricos Oliver.
6-John S. Phelps.
7-Somuel Caruthers.
Missoury.
1-D. B. Wright. 3-L. M Keitt. 4-Preston S. Brooks. 5-James L. Orr. 6-Wm. W. Boyce. 6--Win, W. Boyce.
TENNISSISE.
1--N. G. TAylor, K. N.
2--W. H. Saned, K. N.
3--S. A. Smith.
4--J. H. Saraga,
5--Charles Ready, K. N.
6--G. W. Jones.
7--J. V. Wright.
8--F. K. Zollikoffer, K. J.
9--Emerson Ethridge, K. J. 9—Emerson Ethridge, K. 1 10—Thomas Rivers, K. N. I—Mathew Ward. 2—P. H. Bell. -John M. Bernhisel.

13-Sonn S. Pacips.

1-Sonnel Caruthers.

MISSISSIPP.

1-D. B. Wright.

2-Henry S. Bennett.

2-Wen Barksdale.

4-Wm. A. Lake, K. N.

5-John A. Quitman.

MINTSEGA.

- Henry M. Rice.

SYDMAREA.

- Napoleon B. Giddings.

SORTH CAROLINA.

1-Robert T. Paine, K. N.

2-Thomas Ruffin.

3-Warren Winslow.

4-L. O'B. Branch.

5-Ed. G. Reade, K. N.

6-R. C. Puryear, K. N.

7-Burton Gridge.

5-I. L. Clingman.

MINTSTRIKE.

1-Joine Phys., K. N.

2-M. W. Tappan, K. N.

3-A. H. Cragin, K. N.

SEW MEXICO.

- Jose Manuel Gollegos. John M. Bernhisel.
VERMONT.

1. James Macham.

2. Justin S. Martil.

3. Alvah Sabin.

1. Thomas H. Bayly, K.N.

2. John S. Caskie.

4. William O. Goode.

5. Thomas S. Bocock.

6. Paulus Powell.

7. William Smith. K. N.

8. Charles J. Faulkner.

9. Hanry A. Edmondson.

10. John Letcher.

11. John S. Carkise, K. N.

12. Charles S. Lewis.

13. Fayette McMullen.

WARNINTON.

J. Patter Anderson.

WECONSEN.

1. Dead Walls. Je.

1-Daniel Wells, Jr. RECAPITULATION. Democrats
Southern whige
National Know Nothings
Abolition Know Nethings
Northern whige, or abolition republicans
Vacancy

Total number of members...... 214 Illinois; Hall of Iowa; and Harris, of Maryland, will be

FIRES ON THE PRAIRIES.—Dense clouds of smoke from prairse fires darken the horizon on a windy day, and at night the heavens are linged with resy hues by their bright file minations. The past season having been so dry that the regetation which makes the food of those fires are lighter this season than usual.—Coun di Bluffs (Josea) Bugle, Oct. 50.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Washington Correspondence. Washington, Nov. 7, 1866.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS. The first thought that strikes the mind of any one when sitting in this Court, is the very prominent fact that its existence has grown out of the absurd decisions of the several departments of the government. The second is, that this system of refusing justice is highly prejudicial to fair claimants, and immensely ex-

ensive. As a general rule, men de not present claims against

As a general rule, men do not present claims against the United States, unless they feel satisfied that they have good grounds for doing so.

I am prompted to send these observations for publication, as I perceive the cases that come up have been already acted upon by the departments.

One that especially commands observation is the fact that the government refused to allow Purser Tod for the depreciation in treasury notes. This, the Court of Claims has desided to be illegal. This, however, is but the form of many almost countless similar cases that are to one of many almost countless similar cases that are to abourd to be seriously sustained by any reasonable pubnectionary.

Thus the Pension Commissioner decides that although

Thus the Pension Commissioner decides that although a soldier may have received forty or eighty acres under the original bounty act, where his services were prove by associates in arms who were in the same company with him, he cannot receive the additional eighty or on hundred and twenty acres under the act of last session because his name is not on any record—forgetting that his name is on the records of the Pension office, and placed there by the most satisfactory proof—the testimony of men who served with the soldier. Now, an appeal from such a decision as this would not stand a moment before the Court of Clairas; and if not reconsidered promptly, will have to be carried to that tribucal.

There is another unjust decision on the part of the Pension Bureau that must be also taken to this new Court. It is, that a widow of a soldier who may be 1.500 miles away from her, when he dies in the services of the United States, must prove, before she can get a pension, that her husband died of a disease contracted in the line of duty. Now how can a poor widow, so distant, prove of what disease her husband died? The government of the United States keeps the record of his death, and can alone settle that question, and if their official papers do not show that he did not die of a disease contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty, the inference is that it was contracted in the line of duty. If the Pension Commissioner does not review this opinion—which virtually closes the doors of the Pension dice assist the widow—she will be compelled to carry it to a tribunal that will do her justice.

[Correspondence of Charleston Standard.]

[Correspondence of Charleston Standard 1

closes the doors of the Pension office a late the vidow—she will be compelled to carry it to a tribunal that will do her justice.

[Correspondence of Charleston Standard.]

Washingtons, Nov. 6. 1846.

How. Thor. J. Healy, Indian Agent—Suspended Vouckers—The Copitol in Sunday Frim.

I ascertain upon reliable authority that the accounts of the Hon. Thomas J. Healy, now indian Agent for California, have been suspended for the want of proper vouchers. The amount suspended is very large, but it is believed that Mr. Healy will be able, perhaps, to procure sufficient vouchers to pass muster before the accounting officers. It will be recollected that Mr. Healy was appointed to succeed lieut. Beale, whose accounts were also suspended prior to his removal. The Indian office is no longer the back door of the Treasury through which the public money could be packed off with impunity, without vouchers and without law.

Although the Capitol of the United States looks indeed ragged about the dome and rotunds, the former of which is being removed to give way for the splendid structure ordered by the last Congress, so clean, comfortably and costly everything appears. The rooms are now ready for the honorable law makers, who assemble on the first Monday in December.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

[Correspondence of the British Generment Expected.

I learn that Mr. Buchanan in his last despatches mentions the fact that the British government had sent an extraordinary large mard force to Bermuda and Jamaica. The English papers also mention it. I have before me the names of the abopt. They are mostly sixty gan steam riguits.

The English papers also mention it. I have before me the names of the shape. They are mostly sixty gan team riguits.

The English papers also mention it. I have before me the names of the shape. They are mostly sixty gan steam riguits.

The English papers also mention it. I have before me the names of the shape the sun and the state of the state of the state of

corroborated by any one of government.

I have little doubt that the British force will soon take possession of Greytown and of the opposite shore at San

I have little doubt that the British force will soon take possession of Greytown and of the opposite shore at San Juan de la Sur.

This givernment is not bound, during the present state of things, to check the filibustering movements of Walker in Nicaragon, but it will, no doubt, find means to protect our citizens and their proper, y in the cripyment of a free and safe transit across the 1sthmus. All these matters will soon come before Congress, and they will be likely to take the lead of all domestic questions. [Cagrespondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Washington, Nov. 10, 1855.

The annual statement of commerce and navigation for the flacal year is now complete and ready for the press, at an unusually learly day, to the greatered to the Freasury complete. The aggregate amount of the imports for the year was \$261,382.990; while the domestic exports amounted to \$246,765,555. Of the latter, the amount in gold and silver bullion \$34.114,995. The products of agriculture were, of an image \$17,178,989, of vegeta ble food \$25,651,352; of cotten \$40,829,442; tobacco \$55,113,844; and hemp \$14,712,468.

Our agriculture is greatly to be benefitted—at least on

silver bullion \$34.114,995. The products of agriculture were, ofanimals \$17,18,995, of vegeta le food \$21,631,352; of cotton \$40,829,442; tobacco \$55,113,844; and hemp \$14,712,498.

Our agriculture is greatly to be benedited—at least on the Atlantic slope—by the use of fertilizers—especially of guano. The prices of produce of all kinds fully justify the tarmers in paying the present extravagant price of \$55 a ton for this article. Our expected supply at a chesper rate from the Gallpagos Islands has proved a failure, and the treaty e-specing it is at an end. To some new source of supply it has been found expedient to look. The government will, therefore, necessarily encourage any enterprise of a private nature that will develope such new sources. Some months ago it was announced that a new guano island had been discovered in the Facilic Ceem by an American shipmaster. This island is believed to be of great value, and means have been taken to make it available for the discoverer. Two ships have been atted out and supplied with new implements to make the guano ready for shipment, and the executive government than after thaving held an interview with the discoverer, not hesitated to send orders to the commander of the Facilite squadron, to proceed to the island, survey it, and proved the interests of Americans therein.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washington, Nov. 19, 1850.

Government Dusc.

The Government suits in New York against merobands—for the collection of duties on old bonds, have not been commenced by the direction of the Attorney-General, as has been supposed, but by the Solicitor of the Freasury, acting under the orders of Secretary Guthrie. The transactions in which these auits originated, occurred during the great crash from 1857 to 1841, in which latter year the Bankrupt act was a passed. It has been generally supposed that by that law these debts were superseded and expensed, like those due to private citiens. But that is not the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he ex

GOVERNMENT CONTEACTS.-1. When a commis-GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—I. When a commissioned officer or other agent of the United States makes a contract with any person for the use and benefit, and with due authority of law, such officer or other public ogent is not responsible to the party, whose only remedy is against the government.

2. But in making contracts with any one claiming to act for the government, it is the duty of the party contracting to inquire as to the authority of such agent or officer, without which it is doubtful whether the contract affects the government.

3. If a public officer, however, make a government contract without authority, and which, therefore, does not hind the government, such officer is himself personally responsible to the contracting party.

4. But a public officer or other agent, though contracting for the government, may, if he see 6t, make himself the responsible party, either exclusively, or in addition to the government.

THE WIPE SURING THE BOMAN CATROLIC RISHOP OF BROOKLYN—COMPLAINT, ANSWER, TESTIMONY, ETC. SUPREME COURT—REPORE J. M. VAN COTT, REPORES

JULIA ANN SMITH ADS. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

charles H. Smith, aworn—I am twenty-three years of age, and shall be twenty-four next May; my parents were Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a Carales Smith and Julia Ann Smith; my father was a father was

had, therefore, preserved this property; he told me that there were some incumbrances upon it, and that he would go to New York and see about it; he gave me \$40 or \$50 tojtake to my mother.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with your father about the marriage between your father and contents.

Secret Marriago of a Cathodia Printer.

**ROGOLARS—CONTAINS, Aller M. Territoria, very manual control of the company of the control of the company of the co

being sustained. The money market is gradually but steadily tightening. The demand in the street is active

one there is great want among the merchants, which, if not satisfied, must tend materially to check business. After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H.

Tritonian's		
\$2,000 Cine	& Chicago RR. 1st mort int. adde 1	75.
4,000 Luck	awanna and Western RR. do. "	8434
10 shares	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	7054
10 "]	Janover Bank	94
24 44 1	fradesman's Bank	128%
	afarge Fire Insurance Ca	71
60 " 1	t. Mark's Fire Insurance Co	80
30 44 3	North River Insurance Co	133
:00 " 1	lampshire Coal and Iron Co	7
At the s	econd board the market was quite but	yant.
There was	quite a spirited movement in Erie.	There
were large s	ales, at an advance of 1% per cent. A	small.
	og sold at an advance of 1 % per cent ; Il	
and the same	to be the second description of the second	4 / 10

Central Bonds, M; Nicaragus Transit, M; Cumberland Coal, M; Michigan Southern, M. Eric stock was scarce in the street to-day, the bears having evidently been caught napping. This bubble will have its day, like the last, and at the next collapse take a dip a little lower than the last. We admit the strength of the combination, but there never was yet one strong enough to earry out a

sorner in a fancy stock.

The annexed statement exhibits the average dails povement in the leading departments of the banks of this city, during the week preceding Haturday, Nov. 10

New York Cery Banks.

-	NEW YORK CITY HANKS.							
-1	Louis.	Specie.	Circul'n. Deposits,					
П	New York \$3,424,190	521,384	249,164 8,018,159					
я	Manhattan 4.579.698	633,205	369,826 3,362,231					
- 1	Merchants 3,541,562	918.589	201,216 4,021,006					
	Mechanics 3,700,481	597,542	433,496 3,106,128					
н	Union2,810,662	407,384	224.987 2.412.740					
3	America 4 220,839	976,142						
а	Phenix		50,541 4,865,471					
3	Phenix 2,207,200	290,745	123.042 2,026.023					
4	C y	146,825	52,784 1,170,761					
	north River 1.987,643	100,161	180,670 934,588					
3	Tradesmen's 1,333,157	99,747	254,184 719,815					
3	Fulton	183,163	140,304 1,212,786					
34	themical 1 168,268	517,198	250,140 1,182,905					
9	Merchants' Fx . 2,467,627	214,484	7 0,185 1,727,678					
9	National 1 548 475	210.093	211.940 991.123					
3	Butchers's Drov. 1.408 -23	90,519	68,463 995,149					
-	Merls, & Tru Seed . 738,729	54.641	110,620 521 472					
ч	6. ecnwich 598 527	36,290	13.546 549,476					
ø	cather Manu's 1,740,8 6	186,206	241,989 1,322,233					
в	Seventh Ward . 1,148,881	186,610	262,955 596,617					
- 3	"tate	306,226	500.285 2.577.500					
6	American Ex 5,992,425	506,342						
8	Mechanics' As't, 1,111,100	60,046						
3	Commerce 8,571,561		204,879 795,135					
8		991,435	2,115 5,895,744					
	Bowery 992,410	65,722	182,640 771,023					
	Broadway 1,387,794	64,199	209,646 1,163,725					
	Ocean	105,966	100,287 \$76,007					
6	Mercantile 2,085,861	184 401	99,404 1,424,593					
9	Pacific 867,183	56.150	120,002 (01,782					
8	Fepublic 3,104,961	397,042	103,876 3,564,265					
	(batham 504,980	49,010	129,821 354,197					
Ξ	Feople's 879,962	69,641	157,022 628,617					
	N America 1,494,520	91,607	88,613 1,228,920					
ï	Hanover 1,263,994	64,759	109,044 656,932					
H	frving 556,153	47,729	128,943 481,081					
8	Metropolitan 3,750,172	503,729	99,333 4,275,014					
3	Gilzens' 724,114	67,330	154,750 578,830					
8	Grocers' 658,544	75,915	92,161 552,577					
a	Nassau	62,824	119,956 948,436					
a	East River 426,163	58,529	97,787 306,391					
a	Market	101,487	122,677 877,768					
23	8t. Nicholas 064,024	29,300	94,090 334,385					
	shee & Leather 950,900	78,150	106,936 707,101					
S	Corn Exchange 1,528,421	115,236	82,046 1,777,255					
졆	Continental 2,480,605	157,989	75,179 1,696,459					
S	C.mmonwealth. 1,247,466	89,064	105,725 1,145,815					
8	Oriental 551,449	33,795	98,504 544,913					
9	Marine 716.516	44,901	95.664 557.852					
51	Atlantic 002,930	39,418	99,627 419,189					
89	I-land City 388,212	30,371	98.420 194,971					
8	1'er frek 405 016	26,305	87.863 137.914 I					
	N. Y. Euchange . 327,800	10.054	121,958 141,30)					
ы	Enil's Head 271,077	24,231	104,402 665,001					
9	N. V. County 234,624	10.111	70.184 114.541					
S	The second secon		10,171					
60	Total 197 454 290 T	0.005.504	W 6000 0000 10 7001 434					

192,454,290 10,855,526 8,088,608 15,792,435 The annexed statement exhibits a comparison of the leading departments of the banks of this city from the first up to the last weekly returns:—

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Brat up to the last weekly returns:—

New Yosa Cirr Basim.

Leans. Specie. Circul's. Basels.

Bec. 20, '64., 981, 563, 557 12.070, 147 7, 075, 800 62, 828, 020

-an. 6, '65., 82, 264, 708 13, 568, 953 7, 644, 962 62, 802, 148

Jan. 13, '55., 83, 977, 681 13, 548, 525 6, 686, 461 67, 386, 306

Jan. 20, '55., 85, 447, 968 16, 372, 127 6, 661, 366 60, 647, 618, 318, 217, 256, 86, 654, 667 16, 667, 200 5, 669, 925 76, 124, 618

Jan. 27, '55., 86, 654, 667 16, 667, 200 5, 669, 925 76, 124, 618

Jan. 27, '55., 86, 654, 667 16, 667, 200 5, 669, 925 76, 124, 618

Jan. 27, '55., 86, 146, 697 17, 439, 190 7, 000, 768 72, 925, 317

Feb. 10, '56., 89, 892, 377 17, 124, 394 8, 966, 111, 73, 794, 342

Jeb. 17, '55., 90, 856, 931 17, 339, 985, 6941, 606 75, 138, 635

Feb. 24, '55., 91, 569, 504 16, 373, 675 8, 9635, 562; 24, 544, 721

Mar. 10, '55., 92, 331, 189 10, 870, 669 7, 121, 998 76, 259, 488

Mar. 17, '55., 92, 331, 189 10, 870, 669 7, 121, 998 76, 259, 488

Mar. 17, '55., 92, 341, 349 16, 9633, 932 7, 061, 018 76, 529, 488

Mar. 13, '56., 93, 684, 944 16, 918, 116, 57, 337, 633, 788, 600, 186

April 14, '56., 94, 499, 304 14 908, 004 47, 718, 524, 77, 313, 008

April 14, '56., 94, 499, 304 14 908, 004 57, 711, 584 77, 313, 008

April 14, '56., 94, 696, 661 14, 227, 424 7, 711, 988 75, 229, 921

May 15, '56., 95, 666, 114, 227, 424 7, 711, 988 75, 229, 921

May 26, '55., 91, 197, 652 18, 397, 674, 548, 637, 7744, 921

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 652 18, 397, 674, 693, 693 77, 71, 78, 759, 562

May 16, '56., 90, 1676, 590 15, 225, 054, 763, 639, 77, 71, 78, 789

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 652 18, 397, 674 7, 548, 637, 776, 744, 921

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 652 18, 397, 674 7, 548, 637, 77, 765, 749

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 653 18, 397, 674 7, 548, 637, 776, 749, 941

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 653 18, 397, 674 7, 548, 639 77, 77, 785, 796, 794

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 653 18, 397, 674 7, 548, 639 77, 77, 781, 794, 941

June 2, '56., 92, 199, 197, 198, 198, 77, 781, 799, 941

June 2, '56., 91, 197, 658 18, 397, 674 7, 548, 639 77, 783,

The last returns, compared with those for the previous week, show a decrease in all the departments but those of issue. The changes during the week were as follows:-| Decrease in leans and discounts | \$214,780 |
Do. specie	220,772
To. deposits	2,025,167
Increase in circulation	17,100

The decrease in discounts and specie is not quite so large as we anticipated, while the decrease in deposits is greater than we have reported since the third week in September. The falling off in deposits is pretty good evidence of the active demand for money—a demand that the banks cannot supply. The reduction in deposits will compel a further reduction in discounts. If the merchants cannot get loans from the banks they must draw down their accounts. The mercantile classes are hard pressed, and if some relief is not afforded, prices for our staple products must come down. It takes an enormous amount of money to move our enormous crops at

such enormous prices.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follow
 Paid on Treasury account
 \$60,627
 73

 Received do
 72,247
 49

 Balance do
 6,712,883
 88

 Paid tor Arsay Office
 2,882
 78

 Paid on disbursing checks
 66,827
 49

The payments to-day include \$40,000 California drafts. We have not heard of any engagement for specie to go out in the Baltic on Wednesday from this port. The non-arrival of the California remittances will, without doubt, make the export of gold this week limited.

The Ward Coal Company have consolidated the shares representing their capital stock, making them of the par of \$50 each; their capital being \$500,000, represented by 10,000 shares of \$50 each. This is a move in the right direction. The public do not fancy shares of the low par

When the Uties and Schenectady Railroad Company agreed with the other companies compasing the New York Central to consolidate into a single corporation, pursuant to an act passed 2d April, 1855, certain assets were reserved to meet contingent liabilities, which were recently sold by Simeon Draper at the Merchants' Exchange, and produced about ten per cent of the original capital stock paid in to construct the road. At that time the original stock cost the holders not over sixty per cent, the whole of the capital subscritted not having been paid in, and excessive and extra dividends had been made repeatedly from the time the road was chartered in 1832, to July 1, 1853, in which period the capital was increased from the original sum, \$2,000,000, to \$4,500,000.

This ten per cent, deducted from the sixty per cent, reduced the cost of the above stock to fifty per cent of the amount represented to have been laid out in constructing

and equipping the road.

Article 3 of the agreement to consolidate, made 17th May, 1853, now filed and recorded in the office of the Se-

May, 1853, now filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, contains these words:—

The capital stock of the said ner corporation being limited by the act aforesaid to the aggregate amount of the capitals of the several companies that consolidated, the respective parties hereto do severally agree and declare that the capital stock of the said corporations respectively, to gether with the amount if any, of outstanding bonds in gaily issued by the said several corporations, with the right or privilege to the holders thereof to curver the came into the capital stock of the said bonds and on such temps therein mentioned, are as follows:—The present actual paid up capital stock of the Uttra and Schanecta to do 22 to 32 to 32

The present actual capital stock of the Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, divided into chares of \$100 each, and on which \$10 per chare has been paid, leaving \$50 per

on which \$10 per share has been paid, leaving \$50 per bare remaining arpaid, is one million five hondred and seventy five thousand dollars. And the 14th article of the same agreement contains these words:—

The estate, property and franchise of the said nompanies—parties hereto, which, in pursuance of the said act of the Legislature, will vest in the said new corporation, on its organization, being relatively of unequal value, and the stocks of the respective companies having heretofore uniformly sold in market at different prices or rates of premium, the parties hereto do hereby, with the view of making compensation for such differences to the stockholders of the said companies respectively, fix upon the following amounts to be allowed therefor, by the issue of certificates as herein after mentioned, by wit:—To the stockholders of the Utics and Schenectady Rallroad Company, it is hereby agreed to allow fifty five per cent, or \$45 on each \$100 of the capital stock thereof. To the stockholders of the Mohawk Valley Raffroad Company, it is hereby agreed to allow fifty five per cent, or fifty dive dellars on each one hundred dollars of the whole capital stock thereof, the said capital stock being subject to the further payment of ninety dollars on each share thereof, as aforesaid.

In 1850 an act was passed to authorize any number of In 1850 an act was passed to authorize any number of

persons not less than twenty five, to form a railroad company, which rendered the right to construct a road on the routes surveyed and laid out for the Mohawk Valley, and syracuse and Ution direct, of little value, and free and open to those who should first construct the same, as there are many contiguous parallel routes, the superiority of either of which it would be difficult to desuperiority of either of which it would be difficult to de-termine. Why, then, were those emoratous premiums sillowed, when no money had been expended benefitially the Central, which has not yet derived any advantage from the surveys? The premium of 55 per cent allowed on the \$1,075,060 field love capital or the Mohawk Valley, Ballroad, amounts to \$500,250, and the premium of 50 per cent on the \$600,000 fieldlous capital of the Utica and syracuse direct, amounts to \$300,000—total, \$1,105,250. The premium of 55 per cent allowed on the \$4,500,000 inflated capital of the Utics and Schenectarly Railroad, amounts to \$2,475,000, and the premium of 50 per cent allowed on \$2,700,600 infinited capital of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, amounts to \$1,350,000. The Utica and Schemestady Railroad extends from the

ity of Schenectady to the city of Utica, seventy-eight miles distance on the north side of the Mohawk river, the near the base of the hills along the valley—over half the 11s distance on flat lands. It was finished in 1836, at a cost of about \$10,000 per mile, and the sum total paid for one structing and furnishing the road, &c., to January, 1844, was \$2,124,013, but the capital stock was represented to be \$4,500,000 when the articles of agreement were signed to form the New York Central, and the actual cost signed to form the New York Central, and the actual cover to the original stockholders of this company of each \$100 share of New York Central, after the payment of the ten per cent proceeds of the Draper sale of assots, was only \$40. In addition to this certificate for a \$100 share of New York Central, which actually cost the holder only \$60, the amount of \$450 having been at this time refunded, premiums were allowed of \$55 on each \$100 share of tites and Schemetady stock, and \$55 on each \$100 share of tites and Schemetady stock, and \$55 on on the \$100 share of tites and Schemetady stock, and \$55 on on the \$100 share of Molany Valler stock on which only ten dollars each 431 481,931

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capital paid in, and \$10,775,890 fictitious six per cont

premium bonds.

No such road as the Mohamk Vailey has ever base constructed; even its name is fictitious; the Ution and Schemectady is the only one, and it did not cost over \$25,500 per mile, amounting to \$2,000,000, two-fitchs of \$4,500,000, or forty per cent of its capital stock, represented in the Central consolidation to have been actually paid up and expended in constructing the road. And if the road is not worth any more than the sum now required to construct one equally as valuable, the debts to which the stock is subject amounts to 150 per cent more which the stock is subject amounts to 150 per cent more than the actual value of the road. The continual increase of the capital, while it was paid back to the stock-holders in dividends, may be ascribed to an intention to evade the law limiting the dividends to ten per cent on the amount of capital actually expended in constructing the amount of capital actually expended in constructing the road, rather than a design to alloy the stock to sell it profitably to unempecting persons. Both of these purposes, however, have been effectually accomplished profitably to the original stockhold-ers, but ruinously to those who purchased stock since the consolidation. From that period eight per cont dividend on each \$100 share of stock, and six per cent in-terest on each \$100 six per cent bont per annum, has been paid armi amounts to the persons who half the been paid semi annually to the persons who held the original stack, each share of which at the time of the con-solidation only cost \$50, but was estimated as a sufficient consideration for the above share of stock and bond in the Central—equal to twenty eight per cent per annual em-

sech \$100 invested in the inflated concern.

The stock sold at 125 per cent immediately after the consolidation, subject at that time to the \$10,773,823 fictitious premium six per cent bonds and now to the \$5,000,000 additional seven per cent bonds and now to the \$5,000,000 additional seven per cent bonds since issued to complete the double track; an amount of debt equal to the present value of the whole concern, compared with the superiority of a new road in a direct line, aveiding the signag courses to Rome and other remote places, which local interests pointed out in the location of the Central when the through business was of no more account than the local. It has gradually fallen in price to this day, while the holders have labored as deligently to sustain the bubble as they would have done to keep a sinking ship affort on the ocean, or perhaps, they may rather be compared to the creditors of the government of Great Britain, who must sustain the same to secure the payment of their demands.

against it.

The holders of more than thirty eight millions of stock and bonds now issued by the Central, manufactured in the lagiciature at Albany during the last twenty-five years, beginning with the charter of the Mohawk and Hudson and ending with the consolidation inflating Hadson and ending with the consolidation inflating scheme, are the persons who heretofore have opposed and new endeavour to present the enlargement of the Briecanal; the construction of the Albany and Binghamton, the Troy and Oswego and the Saratoga and Sackets' Harbor railroads, and who stopped the enlargement in 1842, and repudiated the canal contracts legally made by our State, thereby causing ruinous losses to contractors and delaying the enlargement more than twelve years.

The Eichmond Enquirer, of the 12th inst., has the following in relation to the January interest on the dolt of Virginia:—

lowing in relation to the January interest on the dobt of Virginia.—

We have heard that there is an attempt being made to create the impression that the State of Virginia will not be able to pay her January interest upon her bonds. Such an idea, no doubt, has been coined in the brains of persons interested in discrediting the bonds of the ancient Commonwealth. To satisfy our own mind upon the subject, we have applied at the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, where we learn that the amount of revenue derived from taxes imposed upon lands, property, he., and payable into the Treasury during the conting months of Pecember and January, will be more than, \$1,000.000 To be derived from Bank divisiends not tax upon dividends payable in January.

160 co. 410 22% 150 do 84% 250 Hud fiver RR. 31% 160 do e 84% 150 Hud fiver RR. 31% 160 do e 84% 150 Third Ave RR. 48 160 Mich Cent RR. e 92% 150 Clev & Tol. RR at 96% 155 do 92% 156 do 6 92% 150 Gal & ChERI cp&c 117% 50 Gal & Chiffs epice 1175;

8ECOND BOARD.

\$1000 Ghio & '00' 100 100 shs Harlem RR...

500 fill Cen RR Bus 77 500 km Harlem RR...

\$1000 do... 100 71 500 do... 83

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\$200 HA R 3d mtg bds 67 200 do... 6

\$2000 HA R 3d mtg bds 86 150 do... 83

\$1500 Frie 2d mtg bds 94 150 do... 83

\$1500 N Y Cen Cs... 38 3 50 do... 80

\$3 shs Home Ins Co... 15 51 50 do... 10

\$25 Nic Trans Co... 15 51 50 do... 10

\$25 Nic Trans Co... 15 51 50 do... 10

\$25 Nic Trans Co... 15 51 50 do... 10

\$25 Nic Trans Co... 15 51 50 do... 10

\$26 Od... 100 Cunb Coal Co... 22 20 do... 10

\$26 Od... 100 Z23 50 do... 10

\$27 Od... 100 Km R R PON 200 do... 82

\$28 Od... 100 Gal & Chi RR cog 1175; 100 do... 85

\$20 Reading RR... 86

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Movinar, Nov. 12-6 P. M. Assus: - About 29 to 30 bbls. pots were said at 63cc.

Billayerrers.—Flour—The market was inactive, while prices closed at about flaturiday's quotations: the tran-meticus embraced about 9,000 a 10,000 bbls., included in which were common and extra State at \$5.76 a \$0; inferior to choice Western, \$8.75 a 9.37%, and low grades of extra Obio, at \$9.31 a \$9.62%; extra Geneces inferior to cheide Western, 18 75 a 9 37 %, and low grades of extra Obio, at 19 31 a 90 62%; extra Genesses ranged from 90 75 a 811; Canadian was in fair request, with sales of 300 a 400 bils. at 90 a 810 50, the latter for cheice and fancy brands, Fouthern was unchanged; sales of 800 a 900 bbls. were made at prices ranging, for all grades, from 93 21% a 810 75, with choice extras at 811. By a flour was at 86 50 a 87 50, for fine and superfine. Corn owned was selling at 86 60%; a 84 75 for New Jersey. Wheat—The market was less busyan; and prices favored but chasers; the sales contraced about 10,000 a 40,000 bushels, included in which were 15,000 a 20,000 bushels, included in which were 15,000 a 20,000 bushels Upper Lake red. at 21 60 a 21 64; prime Western mixed was at 22 a 22 31. white Chandian was at 22 15 a 22 30—the latter was for choice to prime quality Fouthern white was nominal, and red Termasewas at 31 55 a 22 65, and \$1 00 arked. Corn—The sales embraced about 40 000 a 45,000 bushels western mixed at 94c. a 95c. which was about 1 cent per bushels lower. By was steady, with sales of 2,000 a 1,000 bushels western mixed at 21 for inferior to prime. The inarket closed at 21 22 offered, and 31 25 asked. Outs—This sales embraced a 500 a 10,000 a 1,000 bushels were steady at 46c. a 46c. and Chicago at 60c. a 56c. Covers.—The sales embraced 1,200 bushels do at 10c. a 10c. at 10c. at